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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

HOW'S CONGRESS?

Pick Your Chances Now For Annexation.

RESULT OF RECENT ELECTION

Where the Silver Democrats Had a Show.

Nearly All Returns Published. Tammany Was a Little Shy in New York.

Upon the election returns received up to noon of Nov. 5, the Washington Star compiled the following list of Representatives elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress:

ALABAMA.
First, Taylor, F. S. D.; second, Stallings, dem.; third, Clayton, dem.; fourth, Plowman, F. S. D.; fifth, Brewer, dem.; sixth, Bankhead, dem.; seventh, Howard, pop.; eighth, doubtful; ninth, Underwood, dem.

ARKANSAS.
First, McCullough, dem.; second, Greenwood, dem.; third, McRae, dem.; fourth, Terry, dem.; fifth, Dinsmore, dem.; sixth, Brundage, dem.

CALIFORNIA.
First, Barham, rep.; second, DeVries, dem.; third, Hilborn, rep.; fourth, McGuire, dem.; fifth, Loud, rep.; sixth, McLachlen, rep.; seventh, Bowers, rep.

COLORADO.
First, Shafroth, silver fusion; second, Bell, pop. (indorsed by silver fusion).

CONNECTICUT.
First, Henry, rep.; second, Sperry, rep.; third, Killingly, rep.; fourth, Hill, rep.

DELAWARE.
At large, Handy, dem.

FLORIDA.
First, Sparkman, dem.; second, Davis, dem.

GEORGIA.
First, Lester, dem.; second, Briggs, dem.; third, Lewis, dem.; fourth, Adamson, F. S. D.; fifth, Livingston, dem.; sixth, Bartlett, dem.; seventh, Maddox, dem.; eighth, Howard, dem.; ninth, Tate, dem.; tenth, Fleming, dem.; eleventh, Brantley, dem.

IDAHO.
Borah, silver party.

ILLINOIS.
First district, Mann, rep.; second district, Lorimer, rep.; third district, doubtful; fourth district, Mills, rep.; fifth district, White, rep.; sixth district, Cooke, rep.; seventh district, Foss, rep.; eighth district, Hopkins, rep.; ninth district, Hitt, rep.; tenth district, Prince, rep.; eleventh district, Reeves, rep.; twelfth district, Canon, rep.; thirteenth district, Warner, rep.

INDIANA.
First district, Mann, rep.; second district, Lorimer, rep.; third district, doubtful; fourth district, Mills, rep.; fifth district, White, rep.; sixth district, Cooke, rep.; seventh district, Foss, rep.; eighth district, Hopkins, rep.; ninth district, Hitt, rep.; tenth district, Prince, rep.; eleventh district, Reeves, rep.; twelfth district, Canon, rep.; thirteenth district, Warner, rep.; fourteenth district, Graff, rep.; fifteenth district, Marsh, rep.; sixteenth district, Hindehan, F. S. D.; seventeenth district, Jett, dem.; eighteenth district, Connolly, rep.; nineteenth district, Hunter, F. S. D.; twentieth district, Campbell, F. S. D.; twenty-first district, Baker, fusion; twenty-second district, Smith, rep.

KANSAS.
At large, Blue, rep.; first, Broderick, rep.; second, Harris, dem.; third, Farley, dem.; fourth, Curtis, rep.; fifth, Vincent, pop. (indorsed by democrats); sixth, Burton, F. S. D.; seventh, Simpson, dem. and pop.

KENTUCKY.
First, Wheeler, dem.; second, Clardy, dem.; third, Rhea, dem.; fourth, Smith, F. S. D.; fifth, Evans, rep.; sixth, Berry, F. S. D.; seventh, Settle, dem.; eighth, Davidson, rep.; ninth, Pugh, rep.; tenth, Langley, rep.; eleventh, Colson, rep.

LOUISIANA.
First, Meyer, F. S. D.; second, Davey, F. S. D.; third, Broussard, dem.

fourth, Ogden, rep.; fifth, Baird, dem.; sixth, Robertson, dem.

MAINE.
First, Reed, rep.; second, Dingley, rep.; third, Booz, rep.; fourth, McIntyre, rep.; fifth, Mudd, rep.; sixth, McDonald, rep.

MASSACHUSETTS.
First, Wright, rep.; second, Gillet, rep.; third, Walker, rep.; fourth, Weymouth, rep.; fifth, Knox, rep.; sixth, Moody, rep.; seventh, Barrett, rep.; eighth, McCallum, rep.; ninth, Fitzgerald, dem.; tenth, Barrows, rep.; eleventh, Sprague, rep.; twelfth, Laing, rep.; thirteenth, Simpson, rep.

MICHIGAN.
First, Corliss, rep.; second, Spaulding, rep.; third, Corbin, S. M. D.; fourth, Hamilton, rep.; fifth, W. A. Smith, rep.; sixth, Samuel W. Smith, rep.; seventh, Snover, rep.; eighth, Brucker, dem.; ninth, Bishop, rep.; tenth, Crump, rep.; eleventh, Mesick, rep.; twelfth, Sheldon, rep.

MINNESOTA.
First, Tawney, rep.; second, McCleary, rep.; third, Heatwole, rep.; fourth, Stevens, rep.; fifth, Fletcher, rep.; sixth, Morris, rep.; seventh, Edy, rep.

MISSISSIPPI.
First, Allen, dem.; second, unreported; third, Catchings, dem.; fourth, Fox, dem.; fifth, Williams, dem.; sixth, Love, F. S. D.; seventh, Henry, F. S. D.

MISSOURI.
First, Giles, dem.; second, Bodine, dem.; third, Dockery, dem.; fourth, Cochran, dem. and pop.; fifth, Cowherd, F. S. D.; sixth, unreported; seventh, Cooney, dem.; eighth, Blair, F. S. D.; ninth, Clark, dem.; tenth, Barfield, rep.; eleventh, Joy, rep.; twelfth, Pearce, rep.; thirteenth, Robb, dem.; fourteenth, Vandiver, dem.; fifteenth, unreported.

MONTANA.
At large, silver republican.

NEBRASKA.
First, doubtful; second, Mercer, rep.; third, Maxwell, dem. and pop. fourth, Hainer, rep.; fifth, Andrews, rep.; sixth, Cady, rep.

NEVADA.
At large, Newlands, F. S. D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
First, Sulloway, rep.; second, Clarke, rep.

NEW JERSEY.
First, Loudenslager, rep.; second, Gardner, rep.; third, Howell, rep.; fourth, Pitney, rep.; fifth, Stewart, rep.; sixth, Parker, rep.; seventh, McEwan, rep.; eighth, Fowler, rep.

NEW YORK.
First, Belford, rep.; second, Hurley, rep.; third, Wilson, rep.; fourth, Fischer, rep.; fifth, Bennett, rep.; sixth, Howe, rep.; seventh, Veslager, Tammany; eighth, Mitchell, rep.; ninth, Bradley, Tammany; tenth, Cummings, Tammany; eleventh, Sulzer, Tammany; twelfth, McClellan, Tammany, indorsed by S. M. D.; thirteenth, Shannon, rep.; fourteenth, Quigg, rep.; fifteenth, Lowe, rep.; sixteenth, Ward, rep.; seventeenth, Odell, rep.; eighteenth, Ketcham, rep.; nineteenth, Cochran, rep.; twentieth, Southwick, rep.; twenty-first, Wilbur, rep.; twenty-second, Littauer, rep.; twenty-third, Foote, rep.; twenty-fourth, Chickering, rep.; twenty-fifth, Sherman, rep.; twenty-sixth, Ray, rep.; twenty-seventh, Poole, rep.; twenty-eighth, Payne, rep.; twenty-ninth, Gillet, rep.; thirtieth, Wadsworth, rep.; thirty-first, Brewster, rep.; thirty-second, Mahany, rep.; thirty-third, Alexander, rep.; thirty-fourth, Hooker, rep.

NORTH CAROLINA.
First, Skinner, pop.; second, White, rep.; third, Fowler, pop.; fourth, Stroud, pop.; fifth, Kitchen, dem.; sixth, Martin, pop.; seventh, Shuford, pop.; eighth, doubtful; ninth, doubtful.

NORTH DAKOTA.
At large, tenth district, Johnson, rep.

OHIO.
First, Donnelly, pop. and F. S. D.; second, Bromwell, rep.; third, doubtful; fourth, Marshall, dem. and pop.; fifth, Mackinson, F. S. D. and pop.; sixth, Brown, rep.; seventh, Weaver, rep.; eighth, Lybrand, rep.; ninth, Southard, rep.; tenth, Fenton, rep.; eleventh, Grosvenor, rep.; twelfth, doubtful; thirteenth, Norton, dem.; fourteenth, Kerr, rep.; fifteenth, Van Voorhis, rep.; sixteenth, Danford, rep.; seventeenth, McDowell, dem. and pop.; eighteenth, Taylor, rep.; nineteenth, Northway, rep.; twentieth, Beach, rep.; twenty-first, Burton, rep.

OREGON.
First, Tongue, rep.; second, Ellis, rep.

PENNSYLVANIA.
At large, Galusha Grow, rep.; Daventport, rep.; first, Bingham, rep.; second, Adams, rep.; third, McAleer, dem.; fourth, Young, rep.; fifth, Harmer, rep.; sixth, doubtful; seventh, Wanger, rep.; eighth, Kirkpatrick, rep.; ninth, Ermentrout, dem.; tenth, Brosius, rep.; eleventh, Connell, rep.; twelfth, Williams, rep.; thirteenth, Brumm, rep.; fourteenth, Olmstead, rep.; fifteenth, Coddling, rep.; sixteenth, Packer, rep.; seventeenth, Kulp, rep.; eighteenth, Mahon, rep.; nineteenth, Benner, F. S. D.; twentieth, Hicks, rep.; twenty-first, Robbins, rep.; twenty-second, Dalzell, rep.; twenty-third, W. A. Stone, rep.; twenty-fourth, Acheson, rep.; twenty-fifth, Sturtevant, rep.; twenty-sixth, C. W. Stone, rep.; twenty-seventh, Arnold, rep.

RHODE ISLAND.
First, Bull, rep.; second, Capron, rep.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
First, Elliott, dem.; second, Talbert, dem.; third, Latimer, dem.; fourth,

Wilson, dem.; fifth, Strait, dem.; sixth, McLaurin, dem.; seventh, Stokes, dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
At large, unreported; at large, unreported.

TENNESSEE.
First, Brownlow, rep.; second, Gibson, rep.; third, Moon, dem.; fourth, McMillin, dem.; fifth, Richardson, dem.; sixth, Gaines, F. S. D.; seventh, Cox, dem.; eighth, Sims, F. S. D.; ninth, Pierce, F. S. D.; tenth, doubtful.

TEXAS.
First, Ball, F. S. D.; second, Cooper, F. S. D.; third, Graffenreid, dem.; fourth, unreported; fifth, Bailey, dem.; sixth, Burke, dem.; seventh, unreported; eighth, Lanham, dem.; ninth, Sayers, dem.; tenth, unreported; eleventh, Kleburg, dem.; twelfth, Slayden, dem.; thirteenth, Stephens, F. S. D.

UTAH.
At large, unreported.

VERMONT.
First, Powers, rep.; second, Groat, rep.

VIRGINIA.
First, Jones, dem.; second, Young, dem.; third, Lamb, dem.; fourth, Epes, dem.; fifth, Swanson, dem.; sixth, Oley, dem.; seventh, Hay, dem.; eighth, Rye, dem.; ninth, Walker, rep.; tenth, Vost, rep.

WASHINGTON.
At large, unreported; at large, unreported.

WEST VIRGINIA.
First, Doveney, rep.; second, Dayton, rep.; third, Dorr, rep.; fourth, Miller, rep.

WISCONSIN.
First, Cooper, rep.; second, Sauerharing, rep.; third, Babcock, rep.; fourth, Otjen, rep.; fifth, unreported; sixth, Davidson, rep.; seventh, unreported; eighth, unreported; ninth, unreported; tenth, Jenkins, rep.

WYOMING.
At large, doubtful.

ARIZONA.
Delegates, unreported.

WISHT' I WAS A GURL.

Wish't I was a gurl,
Stid uv be' a boy,
An' bang my hair an' eat ice cream,
An' ride abind my feller's team,
Like gurls duz—
Wish't I was a gurl!

Wish't I was a gurl,
An' when't come Sunday nite
I'd whack that old planner,
Just clean up outer site,
An' marry some rich feller
Like gurls duz—
Wish't I was a gurl!

Wish't I was a gurl,
I'd just chaw gum an' talk,
An' when out er promernod,
I'd take up all the walk,
Like gum gurls duz—
Wish't I was a gurl!

Wish't I was a gurl,
All boy's good for 'is't
Ter carry coal an' run odd jobs,
An' git off the walk for dudy snobs,
Like I did 'otter nite—
Wish't I was a gurl!

Wish't I was a gurl,
Wish't the Lord made all boys gurls,
An' make gurls boys tude been the same
An' 'd been Lizzy Ann by name,
An' she'd ben John or Joe stid of Jane.
Wish't he had—
Wish't I was a gurl!
—Bradford (Pa.) Era.

SAVAGE GAYHEAD MAN.

Tries to Settle Harry Evans for All Time to Come.

There was trouble in the wind Saturday afternoon when one of the boat-steerers of the whaling bark Gayhead, which has been hovering off port for several days past, attempted to "knock down" Harry Evans. The affair happened in this manner:

A boat with the chief officer and six men came in from the Gayhead Saturday morning. When the Captain went down to the Oceanic wharf he gave the boat steerer in question leave to go up town for a short time to purchase some clothes. Two hours went by, and the man had not put in an appearance.

The Captain got tired of waiting, and sent Harry Evans on a hunt after the man. After flying about town to the various haunts of deserters, the boat steerer was found hidden away in one of the up-town saloons.

Evans took him in hand and marched him down to the Oceanic wharf. In the meantime the prisoner had made an attempt to bribe him. Upon getting close to their destination the boat steerer told Evans to let him go. He said he would go along quietly. In accordance with this Evans did let him go, and the man kept his word until he got on the wharf. When near the boat he made a pass at Evans, who avoided the blow and gave the boat steerer a right-hand in return. His antagonist grasped a boat hook and threw it with such precision as to strike Evans in the right leg, making quite a wound. Then he made a jump at Evans, but Port Surveyor Stratemeyer and Guard Kanaha stopped his further progress effectually. The Captain then took him in hand and dealt him several hard blows, which served their purpose well.

Had His Leg Broken.

Second Mate Bagley of the bark Diamond Head met with a very serious accident yesterday afternoon while at his post of duty. He was superintending the work of his men on the sails

down 'tween decks, when his foot slipped and he fell to the bottom of the hold, breaking a leg and otherwise bruising himself badly.

He was made comfortable as possible and taken to the hospital by Capt. Ward and Harry Evans.

BLACK A BAD COLOR.

Rail at the Police Station Has an Uncanny Story.

The boys at the police station are not of a superstitious turn of mind, and yet they appreciate the uncanny when it presents itself with such force as it has in the past three days.

For many days past people who have had occasion to call often at the police station, have noticed that the rail leading down into the prison yard has been painted various hues, the painter evidently practicing to see which color best suited the needs of the place. It is blue now, as it should have been in the first place, if appropriateness is taken into consideration, but there is a story to be told about the coat that was put on the rail before the blues.

This was so black that one of the police officers remarked in passing that he was sure there would be a dead man brought in before long, as the color reminded him so much of funerals and incidents in connection therewith.

A few hours afterwards Daniel Awaawa, the hackman found dead back of Punchbowl hill, was taken down on a stretcher.

Again in Saturday morning a Chinaman, who died while coming to Honolulu from the Garden Isle, was taken there to be prepared for burial.

While these two are the only bodies that have actually gone down by the rail, there was a Chinaman and later a Japanese, with the dead bodies of whom the police had somewhat to do. Then there was the accident to the sailor of the Likelike, and another of a native in Manoa Valley yesterday.

In the meantime the rail was scraped, and now the blue coat has taken the place of the black. The officer referred to above, said he hoped that the painter had scraped away every vestige of the black.

Planters' Monthly.

The above-named publication for November has been issued. Following is the table of contents:

Editorial remarks on annual meeting. Notes on the price of sugar. Minutes of annual meeting of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Report of the Labor Committee. Report on machinery. Work of the Laboratory and Experiment Station for the current year. Report on soils by Walter Maxwell. Report on cultivation by Walter Maxwell. Report on fertilization by Walter Maxwell. Report on Manufacture by Walter Maxwell. Laboratory report.

Lahaina Marriage.

Miss Maria Elizabeth Nalimani Hose of Lahaina will be married to Henry John Harrison of Honolulu at the home of the bride's parents in Lahaina on Friday, November 27th. The bride-elect is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pikao Hose, and the groom-elect is the son of Capt. Harrison of this city. The Bishop of Honolulu leaves for Lahaina on the steamer Mikahala Friday morning for the purpose of performing the ceremony. The young couple will come down to Honolulu on the next Claudine.

A Welcome Home.

Mrs. Lowrie, wife of the manager of Ewa Plantation, was given a most enjoyable reception at her own home near the mill on Saturday evening, the occasion being a celebration of her return from the States. There were some 50 guests present, and the evening was spent in dancing and other pleasant occupations, not forgetting the refreshments.

College Anniversary.

The St. Louis College Dramatic Club will give another performance in the near future, probably on the anniversary of the institution which comes in January. Regarding the last performance it is learned that the proceeds will go toward purchasing suitable opera chairs for the hall. Some \$1,200 will be required for this. Nearly half the amount has already been obtained.

A Woman with a Large Monkey

perched up beside her might have been seen on a King street car yesterday morning. The car driver, having at one time been a deep reader of scientific works and a firm believer in the Darwinian theory, was very much troubled as to whether or no he should charge the usual fare for the unusual passenger.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

In the ocean, at a depth of five hundred feet below the surface, the sun has an illuminating power about equal to the light of the full moon.

HAMAKUA COFFEE

Bright Prospects for Planters in That District.

JOHN M. HORNERS GREAT CROP

Forty Tons the Estimate for This Season.

W. H. Rickard Reports Progress on His Plantation—High Prices Obtained at Coast.

William H. Rickard, who has settled down as a coffee planter in Honckaa, is in the city, and is enthusiastic over the prospects of coffee in his district. Mr. Rickard has a large plantation, the highest part of which is at an altitude of 1,500 feet. Some of the trees are old, but a majority are four and five years, and are in full bearing.

"Being interested," he said yesterday, "I may be prejudiced in favor of Hamakua, but really, from what I have seen, there is no place to beat it for raising really good coffee. I have had reports from other parts of Hawaii, regarding coffee, and the more I get of them the better satisfied I am with Hamakua."

"I have good prospects, if trees loaded down with berries are an indication. I know that in other districts where the trees are the same age as mine, they have a quarter of a pound of coffee to the tree, while mine have five pounds."

"The last shipment I made to San Francisco brought 21 cents, while Kona was selling slowly at 13. This in itself speaks well for the quality of our coffee. As to the yield in our district it is hard to estimate it; we are young in the business, and the land is not settled. Mr. Horner's plantation at Kukaaia will yield 40 tons of the best coffee you ever saw. This is undoubtedly the largest crop ever taken from an Hawaiian plantation, and is only a forerunner of what is to come."

"The people in our district are coffee wild, and I consider they have reason to be. Those who have not already taken up land there, intend to, and those who have done so are letting contracts for the clearing."

"I do not say that Hamakua is the best district for the coffee grower, but it has advantages which some of the others do not possess. The best of Mr. Horner's coffee is grown at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, just at the edge of the forest. The trees are well sheltered, and we do not have either the fierce heat which prevails in one district or the incessant rains which are found in others. We are well satisfied in Hamakua, and we believe our yield will be as large in proportion to the number of trees, and probably larger, than will be found elsewhere."

Fast Atlantic Service.

Papers relating to the question of a fast Atlantic service show that the late Government, after the elections, endeavored to close a contract with the Allan Line for \$225,000 a year. Mr. Chamberlain, however, declined to give his consent until the new Ministry was formed. It is believed that Sir Richard Cartwright has just come to a satisfactory understanding with Mr. Chamberlain, and that announcement will shortly be made as to the terms of the contract.—Glasgow Herald.

GROWING CAMPHOR TREES.

Owing to the widespread use of camphor in the arts and in medicine, its increasing scarcity and expensiveness have raised the problem of the artificial cultivation of the trees from which it is obtained. There are a number of trees, many of them widely separated in genus, order or species, from which camphor is obtained. The tree which produces most of the camphor of commerce, is the Cinnamomum camphora, a member of the laurel family, belonging to the same genus as the cinnamon tree. The bulk of the camphor imported into Europe comes from Japan and Formosa, and a small amount from China, although the trees are very abundant in the latter country, and the wood is much used. Every part of the tree is said to be useful, even the fruit being employed in the preparation of tallow. Camphor is used for the conservation of collodion cotten into celluloid, and in combination with various ill-smelling compounds is the basis of most moth powders.—Ex.

U. S. S. ALBATROSS

How Deep Sea Specimens are Secured.

DEPARTMENT OF U. S. GOVERNMENT

The Work of Lieut. Commander Moser.

Description of Appliances—Valuable Curiosities of the Deep—The Vessel's Present Cruise.

From a scientific point of view there is perhaps no more interesting vessel in Uncle Sam's navy than the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross, of which Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Moser is in command, and which will not leave this port until after Thanksgiving.

The following report by Commissioner Spencer F. Baird will give a very good idea of the points leading up to the construction of the Albatross:

"The alleged decrease of the food fishes along the sea coasts and in the lakes of the United States induced the passage by Congress, in 1871, of an act authorizing the appointment by the President, with confirmation by the Senate, of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to investigate the subject and report the facts as ascertained, with any recommendations that might seem desirable; and Prof. Spencer A. Baird, the then Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, received the appointment.

"The investigations in question were at first restricted to the examination of the inshore waters, but the many questions arising in regard to the movements of the mackerel, the bluefish, the menhaden and other pelagic species, caused the Commissioner to make application to Congress for the means to build a seagoing steamer, by the aid of which the movements of the sea fish could be more readily followed and their lines of migration and winter habitat determined. An appropriation of \$103,000 was accordingly made in 1881 for building such a vessel, which was, however, found insufficient to construct a steamer upon the approved plans of Mr. Charles W. Cope-land of New York. An additional sum having been allowed by Congress, making an aggregate of \$145,000, proposals were invited, and Messrs. Pusey & Jones of Wilmington, Del., being the lowest bidders, and their offer coming within the amount of the appropriation, work was commenced by that firm in March, 1882, and the trial trip was made December 30th, 1882.

"Some repairs and alterations made it necessary to send the steamer back to the ship yard of the builders, and in April, 1883, the vessel made her first cruise on the business of the commission.

"Lieutenant (now Lieutenant Commander) J. L. Tanner was ordered by the Navy Department to superintend the construction of the vessel. He made many important suggestions and his practical experience was of the utmost benefit in the final determination of the plan of construction. The equipment of the vessel was entirely under his direction, and to his ingenuity is due a large number of the novel and important devices and improvements adopted."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALBATROSS.
The United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross is an iron twin-screw vessel, built by the Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington, Del. She was launched August 19, 1882. Her general dimensions are as follows:
Length over all, 234 feet.
Length at 12-foot water line, 200 feet.
Breadth of beam, moulded, 27 feet 6 inches.
Depth from top of floor to top of deck beams, 16 feet 9 inches.
Sheer forward, 5 feet 2 inches.
Sheer aft, 3 feet.
Height of deck house amidships, 7 feet 3 inches.
Displacement of 12-foot water line, 1,074 tons.
Registered tonnage, net, 384 tons.

A complete write-up of the work of the Albatross would take up much more space than can be given at this time. It is the intention in this article to give just the briefest outline of the scientific apparatus, the manner of work, the specimens obtained, and a short account of the Joint Commission sent out in 1896 to investigate the matter of fur seals in the North Pacific.

Through the kindness of Captain Moser and his clerk, Mr. N. C. Fasset, a representative of the Advertiser was

shown over the ship and gleaned from them the many points of interest given below.

UPPER LABORATORY.

About midships on the main deck is what is known as the upper laboratory. This is 14 feet in length and the whole width of the house. It is supplied with light and air by two windows, a door on each side and a skylight 6x3 overhead. In the center is a very conveniently arranged work table, square in shape, around which four persons can seat themselves, each having at his hand a tier of drawers which form the legs of the table. There are also two hinged side tables where the maps are made, a sink with alcohol and water tanks attached, wall cases for books and apparatus, and in one corner a medical dispensary.

It is into this laboratory that the specimens are taken fresh from the sea. They are spread out in a large tray set on the table already spoken of, sorted out and separated according to size, some going into jars and the largest into tanks especially designed for the purpose and filled with formalin, which has been used on the last trip of the Albatross in the place of alcohol.

In the upper laboratory were triangulations of the rookeries on the Seal Islands, made for the purpose of determining the actual position of rookeries and the number of seals contained therein. The previous maps were found to be inaccurate and new ones were prepared under the superintendence of Captain Jefferson F. Moser, who was assigned the delineation and surveying work of the rookeries on the Pribiloff Islands.

LOWER LABORATORY.

Perhaps the most interesting place on the Albatross is the lower laboratory, where the specimens obtained from time to time and the appliances used for carrying on the work are stored. This is abaft the steeple, but separated from it by an iron bulkhead with air and steam pipes running through, and is situated immediately below the upper laboratory, through which they can be entered. The room extends quite across the ship, is 20 feet fore and aft, 7 feet 10 inches be-

tween decks, and is furnished with light and air by six 8-inch air ports, two 12-inch deck lights and the hatch leading above.

Ample and convenient storage cases and lockers are provided for alcohol tanks, jars and specimens in bottles of all sizes; long work tables are fitted along each side; in one corner is a lead-lined sink with running water; in the other is a photographic dark room, and along the bulkhead between the two is the chemical laboratory. Between the beams overhead are slings and hooks for stowing dip-nets, scoop-nets, harpoons, spears, lances and other fishing appliances.

MONSTERS OF THE DEEP.
Here may be seen "monsters of the deep" collected in many waters, not to say anything of corals, sponges and other marine forms of life.

Here may be found the pelican-mouthed flounder, caught off Koko Head when the Albatross was here five years ago, and found in no other place; the trigger fish with its short, bony appendage which it is said it erects when angry. The "trigger," which is the second of the three spines of the dorsal fin, is very strong, is roughened in front like a file, and hinged out behind to receive the second and much smaller spine, which besides has a projection in front, at its base, fitting into a notch of the first. Thus

these two spines can only be raised or depressed simultaneously, in such a manner that the first cannot be forced down unless the second has been previously depressed. The latter has been compared to a trigger.

Then there is a small, peculiar looking fish caught near Acapulco in 2,600 fathoms of water, and which has the misfortune of being possessed of no eyes. On the top of its head is a phosphorescent patch undoubtedly designed to attract the forms of animal life it uses as its food. Immediately beneath this phosphorescent patch is a large mouth out of all proportion to the body. This in connection with the former compose the fish's apparatus for obtaining a living.

Beautiful and delicate branched corals from Behring Sea, star fishes and stalked crinoids from off Havana, hermit crabs that compare well in size with a lobster—these and many other forms go to make the lower laboratory the spot of most attraction for scientific minds.

WHAT PRESSURE WILL DO.

Suspended from the upper deck, which forms the ceiling of the lower laboratory, is a spherical glass float used in supporting the large trawling net. It is three-eighths of an inch thick and is nearly filled with water. This latter fact is what puzzles the brains of all who look upon it, as there is not one apparent flaw, and the water has remained in it without the least signs of evaporation for many months.

The explanation as given by Captain Moser was as follows: One day the float went down into 2,600 fathoms (15,600 feet) of water, where the pressure was 7,800 pounds to the square inch, and when it came again to the top it was filled with water. There must have been some flaw, or the water could not have been forced in even by the heavy pressure.

MUST HAVE AN ARTIST.

In speaking of the photographic dark room in the lower laboratory, Captain Moser was led to remark that it was probable an artist would soon be added to the force of workers aboard ship for the purpose of catching the colors of various fishes as they come fresh from the deep, since the preserving fluids and light has the effect of "bleaching" many of the specimens.

DREDGING.

After the sinker has been sent down and brought aboard again with a specimen of the bottom, together with the thermometer, the port engine is started with a caution to the engineer of the watch to "Go slow for dredging!" The vessel will naturally swing to starboard, which she is allowed to do until the intended course is reached, the wind on the starboard bow, or abeam, being the most favorable if it is intended to steam ahead while dredging.

In the meantime, the trawl has been hoisted to the boom end and swung out, ready for lowering as soon as the vessel is steadied on her course. It is first landed on the surface of the water and held there until the frame assumes a horizontal position, the net extending aft, at full length, the mud bag floating clear of the bridle ends, and the wing nets towing aft and clear.

The trawl is lowered, the speed being regulated so as never to exceed 25 fathoms per minute in depths of over 300 fathoms.

The port swinging boom is rigged out and towing nets put over as soon as the vessel is steadied on her course, the speed for dredging (about 2 knots per hour) being admirably adapted for surface work.

While the trawl is being lowered, the speed is kept at 30 deg. and 60 deg. There are many points to be watched and regulated as the nets are being

lowered to the bottom, but these per-sons expert in the work are alone com-petent to perform.

When the net reaches the surface its contents are dumped into a large tray and taken to the upper laboratory.

The handling of the trawl and the maneuvering of the vessel while trawling is under the personal supervision of the commander or executive officer.

PRESENT CRUISE OF ALBATROSS.

The U. S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross left San Francisco on June 5th, 1896, and arrived in Seattle, Wash., on the 24th of the same month. Here she took aboard the Joint Commission to investigate the matter of fur seals in the islands of the North Pacific, the Pribiloff Islands belonging to the United States, the Commander and Robben Islands to Russia, and the Kuril Islands to Japan.

This Commission was composed of the following:

American Commission—Dr. David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford University, and presiding officer of the Commission; Col. Joseph Murray, agent of the Treasury Department; Mr. Clarke, secretary.

British Commission—Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, member of the faculty of Dundee University, Scotland; Mr. Merritt, assistant, non-commissioned officer royal engineers.

Mr. James M. Macoun was the Canadian member.

Aside from those men were Dr. Leonard Stejneger and F. A. Lucas of the National Museum, and C. H. Townsend, chief naturalist of the ship.

The Albatross arrived in Unalaska on July 3d, and remained over the 4th. All hands were landed on the Seal Islands, and the work of investigation began. Dr. Stejneger and Captain Moser were detailed by Dr. Jordan to do the surveying of the Commander, Kuril and Robben Islands, and they remained aboard ship.

Left Unalaska July 23d and crossed Behring Sea to the Siberian Coast. The Albatross was forced to go to Hakodate for coal, after taking which it was found that it was too late to go back to Behring Sea, so she made for Yokohama to await mail and orders. Through the courtesy of the Japanese Government the Albatross was docked at the naval station in Yokohama, where her bottom was cleaned in preparation for the trip across. The orders were to return home by way of Honolulu. After waiting a month at Yokohama the Albatross went to Yokohama, from which port she sailed for Honolulu on October 22d, arriving on November 8th.

The Commissioners on the Seal Islands were taken to Sitka by one of the patrol ships.

OFFICERS OF THE ALBATROSS.

Commander—Lieut. Com. Jefferson F. Moser, U. S. N.

Executive Officer—Lieut. L. M. Garrett.

Lieutenant—H. E. Parmenter.

Lieutenant—J. P. McGuinness.

Ensign—R. H. Leigh.

Ensign—Yates Sterling, Jr.

P. A. Surgeon—L. L. Young.

Assistant Paymaster—B. P. Du Boies.

Captain's Clerk—H. C. Fassett.

Assistant—N. B. Miller.

Dr. Stejneger, although not an officer, performs duties aboard ship, and may be taken as a temporary officer.

The crew of the Albatross consists of 53 men.



Ayer's PILLS
Cure DYSPEPSIA,
Cure BILIOUSNESS,
Cure CONSTIPATION,
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,
Are Sugar Coated,
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,
Good for the Liver,
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS
SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS.
Highest Awards at the World's Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Curious CURIOS
For Holiday Presents
AS WELL AS A
FULL LINE OF

Japanese Dry Goods
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS
S. OZAKI.
WAVERLEY BLOCK.

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FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
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Our New Stock of Goods:

Ladies' Shirtwaists, 75c, 90c, and \$1.00	Printed Piques, 6 yards for..... 1.00
Ginghams in stripes, checks and plaids:—	5 yards for..... 1.00
15 yards for..... 1.00	Printed Ducks, 7 yards for..... 1.00
14 yards for..... 1.00	10 yards for..... 1.00
12 yards for..... 1.00	7 yards for..... 1.00
10 yards for..... 1.00	Striped Cheviots, 5 yards for..... 1.00
8 yards for..... 1.00	Cotton Suitings, 6 yards for..... 1.00
6 yards for..... 1.00	(Suitable for Bicycle Dresses.)
5 yards for..... 1.00	Cotton Flannelettes, 15 yards for..... 1.00
4 yards for..... 1.00	10 yards for..... 1.00
Plain Sateens in all shades, 20c a yard	8 yards for..... 1.00
Plain Black Sateens, 6 yards for \$1.00	36 in. wide Cretonnes.....15c. a yard
Plain Black French Sateens, 30c. a yard	36 in wide Art Denims.....20c. a yard
Plain Black French Sateens, 35c. a yard	Plain Brown Drills, 6 yards for..... \$1.00
Brilliantes in all colors, 6 yards for \$1.00	5 yards for..... 1.00
Lawn and Dimities in endless patterns, 10, 12½, 15 and 20c. a yard	4 yards for..... 1.00
French Organdies and Swiss Goods in dress length, from 40 to 75c. a yd	Silkolins in plain colors, 8 yards for..... 1.00
Plain Cotton Crepe.....15c. a yard	French Flannels in Persian patterns
Plain Swiss, in yellow, blue and pink.....20c. a yard	Black Cashmeres..... 50c., 60c., 65c., 85c., 90c. and 1.25 a yard.
White Cotton Goods.....in all prices	Ladies' Black Stockings, Hermesdorf dye, \$.25 a dozen, 20c. a piece
American and English Calicoes:—	Ladies' Black Stockings, Hermesdorf dye, \$.25 a dozen, 25c. a piece
30 yards for..... \$1.00	Children's Bonnets and Hats..... 1.00
20 yards for..... 1.00	Children's Dresses and Boys Suits
18 yards for..... 1.00	
12 yards for..... 1.00	

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Stoves and Ranges.
Hygienic Refrigerators.
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Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

WITH COLUMBUS

Makawao Literary Takes Noted
Navigator for its Subject.

TAX APPEAL BOARD TO MEET

Extension of Maui Telephone System.

Hall Takes News of McKinley's
Election-Teachers' Annual Convention This Week.

MAUI, Nov. 21st.—The November meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place last evening at the residence of Benjamin D. Baldwin of Hamakua. The attendance was quite large, despite heavy showers. The interesting program, commemorative of Columbus, was as follows: Reading (introductory), Mr. Dickey; scenes recalling leading events in the life of the great navigator; reading, Tennyson's "Columbus," Mr. Hardy; piano solo, Mrs. W. O. Aiken.

The character of Christopher Columbus was enacted by C. W. Baldwin, and the other parts by Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Messrs. Atwater, Dickey, Hair, W. O. Aiken and Walter Engle. The final and perhaps most effective tableau was that of Columbus asleep in prison, bound in chains, with five little girls, dressed as fairies, waving their wands over the sleeping prisoner.

The annual sale of fancy articles by the Ladies' Aid Society took place later in the evening, and brought about \$85. Misses Baldwin and Aiken presided at the tables.

The tax appeal board will meet at Makawao Court House during Monday, the 23rd inst. Messrs. Frank Correa, G. Forsythe and W. C. Crook have noted appeals.

It is stated that appeals on the three plantations belonging to the Wailuku Sugar Company have been taken out, and that Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole will come from Honolulu to represent the Government in the matter.

Hon. J. W. Kalua has been absent during the week in Hana District.

Judge Kaleikau of Māhālanāʻi is police justice ad interim at Wailuku, pending an appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Carter.

The steamer W. G. Hall brought the news of McKinley's election. It was telephoned from Lahaina all over Maui.

During the 15th a Japanese laborer while employed in digging a tunnel for the Spreckels' ditch at Kailua, was buried and nearly suffocated by a cave-in. He was taken to Māhālanāʻi Hospital, and is said to be mending fast.

In two weeks' time there will be telephone communication from Kailua to Hana and by the first of January, 1897, with Waipāhā Ranch. Poles are placed as far as Kīpahulu and wires to Kailua.

Last Sunday night, the 15th inst., Deputy Sheriff King raided the Chinese store in Kamaole, Kula, and arrested the proprietor for selling liquor. A 40-gallon cask of wine was poured out upon the ground by the Chinaman, but too late to escape the eyes of the police. Bail for \$100 was given. Quite a party were in the back room drinking wine when the police made the raid.

The annual convention of Maui teachers will take place at the Wailuku School House, next Friday, the 27th inst.

All the old books belonging to the Makawao Book Club are to be sent to Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Hamakua.

The weather is quite cool, the thermometer registering 69 degrees in Makua, Makawao, and 65 degrees at Kailua.

THE MONOWAI.

Encounters a Storm and Sustains Injuries.

From reports received from passengers this voyage of the Monowai was an eventful one. When a little more than two days out from San Francisco the vessel encountered heavy weather and ran into strong head seas. For 36 hours she was run under half speed, and during that time sustained almost serious damage.

The vessel was loaded 21 inches deeper at the bow than in the stern, and when a wave would strike her the water dashed over the deck, flooding the cabins. The Captain was ill in his room, and at times was almost completely submerged. Two women were so frightened as to become hysterical.

There was a deck load of lumber and three enormous boilers for the Colonies. A portion of the lumber was washed overboard, and one of the boilers broke loose and was afterwards washed overboard. The officers stated afterward that another sea like the one which caused the damage, would have sent the vessel to the bottom. The injury sustained consists of the breaking in of the Captain's stateroom and demolition of the starboard bulwarks.

Hotel Arrivals.

Hawaiian Hotel.—Mr. and Mrs. Hurd and Miss Hurd, New York; Jas. R. Renton, Hawaii; W. A. Wise, Riverside, Cal.; Geo. W. Hooper, San Francisco; A. M. Howe, San Francisco; Wm. F. Richards, U. S. A.; A. Robinson and Wm. Eassie, Kauai; C. H. Jennings, Ewa Plantation; Harry C. Kessler and wife, Butte, Mont.; Wm. Griffin and wife, San Francisco; Mrs. De Witt C. Hoy, Tarrytown, N. J.; Mrs. J. A. Farman, Cleveland, O.; Leon L. Collier, Boston Mass.; A. Haas, San Francisco.

Mrs. A. P. Phelps, Sydney, N. S. W.; Miss E. S. Patterson, Westfield, N. Y.; W. H. Baugh, San Francisco, C. C. Merriman, Wm. Norman Campbell, Chicago, Gilbert Winslow, London, Walter L. Meed, Wellington, N. Z.; J. Metcalfe, Miss R. Metcalfe, A. A. Holdsworth, W. J. Kane, J. E. Miller and wife, San Francisco.

Arlington—James Campbell, Houston, Tex.; W. R. Winn, New York City; Frank Davey, London; Gus Reyllin, Los Angeles; W. S. Wise, Riverside, Cal.; Aug. Ahrens, Waianae; T. Witkowski, Chicago; J. Wilson, wife and son, and D. Willis, Vancouver, B. C.; R. J. Hutchins.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of
Coca and Kola Nuts.

Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, \$1.00.

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Beeman's
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THE ORIGINAL
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A DELICIOUS
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CHEWING GUM.

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Liberal discounts to the trade.

Coffee Planters, Notice!

I am prepared to buy and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

J. A. HOPPER.

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The bark "Iolani," McClure, master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about January 15th, 1897. For particulars call or address

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A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sella Planos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Rulaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Stock Raiser

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Live Stock.

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Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood, from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*TuesdayDec. 1

FridayDec. 11

TuesdayDec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

SaturdayNov. 28

TuesdayDec. 8

FridayDec. 18

TuesdayDec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kīpahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896.
WHO SHALL DO IT?

Our annexation contemporary in the evening field starts in its political union campaign with a quibble over which popular organization shall take the initiative in gathering together the annexation forces and preparing for the work which the coming year offers. The suggestion is undoubtedly brought out by the statement made in this paper that the Annexation Club is by all odds the proper body to take the task in hand.

Now we are ready to admit that it makes little difference who starts the ball rolling so long as it is started. Our position is very similar to that taken by the member of a fire company whose compatriots were discussing the color that should adorn the company hose. One individual moved that it be painted white, another advocated blue, and still another argued strenuously for red. Finally the patriotic member arose to state that it made no difference to him about the colors provided the hose was painted green. It makes no difference to this paper who begins the work provided it begins.

Notwithstanding the plea for the Central Committee of the American Union party, we see no reason why the Annexation Club should be forgotten, or that its organization be merged into a purely political body of more recent formation. In the first place, the Annexation Club has the call on account of its being the pioneer body in the annexation movement. Under its banner were first enrolled the men who went into the annexation movement to stay. The events of the past three years have necessitated the formation of other organizations under new names for the attainment of objects applying principally to purely local affairs. Now the time has come when the people can turn back to the original project, and it is eminently fitting that there should be a return to the pioneer Annexation Club. There is, too, a good deal even in the name that merits attention. No one need mistake the objects of the club that places annexation first and foremost. It is an unmistakable title.

Then again in looking over the list of officers there is no more representative body to be found. The board of officers is headed by no less a personage than Francis M. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, and the last meeting of the Annexation Club was to bid Mr. Hatch God speed, previous to his departure on his annexation mission. One of the vice presidents is Hon. William C. Wilder, the President of the Senate; another is G. W. Smith, President of the American Union party national committee; J. A. Kennedy, chairman of the central committee, is also among the number, as well as T. B. Murray, President of the American League. The military is represented by Major McLeod, while from the Citizens' Guard come General A. S. Hartwell, B. F. Dillingham and Prof. M. M. Scott. These instances are cited as sufficient demonstration that no more representative body now exists than the Annexation Club board of officers. On the other Islands the same is true. Very little revamping or reorganization is required. The Club was the parent tree from which the local political combinations branched for the time being.

In comparing the Central Committee list with the Annexation Club officials it appears that the only one not represented in the latter board is the ha' penny as-

pirant who for the time being presides over the destinies of our evening contemporary. Thus the unfortunate break on the part of the paper. The solid thinking men of the country will not be hoodwinked in this proposition by a second rate aspirant, notwithstanding the voice comes from the paper with "no strings."

The annexation sentiment is one that wipes out the consideration of ward politics. The solid business men, the statesmen of the country, should and will, as they have in the past, figure in the foreground, and the seeker after personal aggrandizement need not apply. It is annexation that we want, and the best men to lead. As to the personnel of the Annexation Club officers, none could be better. It is therefore worse than useless to attempt to go into the byways and hedges seeking to merge something into nothing. Mr. Kennedy would doubtless make a good leader, but his is not the man to try to usurp the place held by Minister Hatch. It would be hard to improve upon the present official board and membership of the Annexation Club and there is not a loyal member who will endeavor to detract from the power and glory of that club to gratify puny personal ambition.

WHO MAKE UP THE "HERD?"

The evening exponent which voices the sentiment of from one to three men against the Annexation Club, having stated that the manhood of the country objects to being "herded" under the direction of that organization's official board, it is certainly worth while to go over the list of the herders and see what manner of men our contemporary is attacking. Reference to the official lists of the Club gives the following: President, Francis M. Hatch; Vice Presidents, W. C. Wilder, Jno. S. McGrew, A. S. Hartwell, M. M. Scott, J. A. Kennedy; Treasurer, T. F. Lansing; Secretary, J. Walter Jones; Assistants, R. C. A. Peterson, J. W. Pratt; Executive Committee, F. B. McStocker, George McLeod, L. C. Ables, George C. Stratemeyer, Charles T. Wilder, T. B. Murray, George W. Smith, J. B. Atherton, C. M. Cooke, C. Bolte; Finance Committee, P. C. Jones, J. H. Fisher, E. F. Bishop, W. G. Ashley; Committee on Enrollment, J. S. Martin, Jas. McLean, Jas. Kawainui, J. A. Low, J. M. Vivas, W. H. Hoogs; Committee on Organization, F. B. McStocker, Geo. P. Castle, F. J. Lowrey, C. B. Wood, C. B. Ripley, B. F. Dillingham, George H. Green.

The above constitute the "herders," and it would be interesting if our Fort street friend would kindly designate the so-called "push" included in the number. Again referring to the Central Committee of the American Union party, we find that Chairman J. A. Kennedy and members Lansing, Martin, Bishop, Low, Murray and McStocker held positions in the Annexation Club. Other members not figuring among the latter are Secretary Ed Towse, W. R. Sims, W. C. King, J. Keliho, Frank Pahia, J. A. McCandless, William Henry, Mr. Gallagher and L. L. McCandless. Members of this committee were elected in their several districts in open meeting, to represent their constituents in the American Union party, and as a good proportion were Annexation Club officers, it is the duty of our contemporary to pick out those remaining who are to bear the honor of being classed with the "push." Undoubtedly these men will be highly flattered at being characterized as a "herd," but if a "herd" they must be, we readily admit there is not a combination of more superior men in the country.

The reference to the management of the Annexation Club is an absolute misstatement of facts. When the American Union party was formed, the man who has now

hatched up the newspaper opposition to the Annexation Club most strenuously opposed the formation of district clubs, and urged the maintenance of the large central club organization. Strange it is that an opinion should change so radically in such a short time. The American League was formed so as to have a distinctively American organization as a strong adjunct to the popular annexation movement. Such it has been and such it will ever be.

We fully realize that the opposition to the Annexation Club comes from one hopeful, aspiring brain, perhaps two or three, although it would be impossible for us to name the second and third, and we wait with bated breath the proposition our contemporary promises to submit. We trust its success will be as pronounced as the "open meeting with free lunch attachment," the "third house" and kindred one-man advertising schemes. The public has had enough of this sort of thing, and the Annexation Club can be depended upon to carry out its work with but one end in view, the annexation of Hawaii to the United States of America.

MONROE DOCTRINE VICTORY.

When Lord Salisbury announced at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London his belief that the Venezuelan controversy was approaching a mutually satisfactory close, he stamped the Monroe doctrine as a principle that must be recognized in international law. In view of his statements to the contrary a little less than a year ago, this admission alone is a brilliant victory for American statesmen. The London Times, which is the Government inspired organ of Great Britain, states the case very clearly when it says: "The concession admits a principle that, in respect to the South American republics, the United States may not only intervene in disputes, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations. Great Britain cannot, of course, bind any other nation by her action in this matter, but she has set up a precedent which may in future be quoted with great effect against herself, and she has greatly strengthened the hands of the United States Government in any disputes that may arise in future between South American republics and any European power in which the United States may desire to intervene." The United States has not only interfered to the extent of demanding that Venezuela shall be given proper consideration, it has gone further and assumed the responsibility of seeing the smaller republic through to the end. With the great colonizer, Great Britain, acknowledging the right of the United States, it is not probable that any other European nation will attempt in the near future to bulldoze South American republics when Uncle Sam says "hands off."

WHY "CLOSER POLITICAL UNIONS?"

The decision of our Fort street brethren to withhold from opposition to the Annexation Club is a very proper move and entirely in keeping with sober second thought. The final fling at the previous administration of the Club spoils what might have been a graceful withdrawal, but we are not inclined to expect too much when a newspaper is required to abandon a pet hobby. The statement will be taken from whence it comes, and displays of mistaken judgment will receive the most kindly interpretation possible.

This point having been practically settled, we now turn our attention to the frequent use of the term "closer political union" which has marked the recent utterances of our esteemed contemporary. The public has been notified that the word annexation does not appear

in the constitution, that a larger band of followers can be gathered under the legend "closer political union." The suddenness with which this expression has been brought to notice calls for answer as to the cause. Does the esteemed contemporary mean to maintain that the words "closer political union" signify any less than they did the day the constitution was promulgated. Can it give any reason why today "closer political union" should not be interpreted as annexation, the same annexation for which the special commission struggled in 1893? Does any sane man believe that the people who gave the constitution birth and have nobly supported it during the past few years will admit that that document declared and does now declare for anything more or less than annexation pure and simple? Why this attempt to play with the words and overlook the true principle involved? What were the "objectionable features of an early day"? Why seek a juggling of words when the foundation principle is the same today that it always was?

There is no time for cutting fine corners, or even having the appearance of hedging. Contention for a new treaty of political and commercial union will be stultifying not only in the eyes of the annexationists here, but staunch friends in the United States as well. It is worse than useless to hope to muster in new friends by striking off on a tangent that will jeopardize the support of men who have stood and will stand by sound, unequivocal principle. There is but one question at issue, annexation or no annexation, and stirring some supposedly expedient ignis fatuus from a swamp of poor political ideas can only result in harm. Let the public keep its eye on annexation; let the good work go on. Meanwhile the esteemed contemporary has an opportunity to explain itself and clearly define whether it is a friend or opponent of annexation.

The current issue of the Planters' Monthly, just received, contains a complete and interesting account of the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, together with the principal reports submitted to that gathering. In reviewing the proceedings Editor Whitney calls attention to the large crop, amounting to a little over 200,000 tons, harvested the past year. The causes to which this yield is attributed include exceptionally fine weather, improvement of mills and the increased attention paid to preparing the soil and fertilizing the growing crop. The part played by the new experiment station under the direction of Dr. Maxwell is very properly given marked prominence in the success of our staple industry. Of the importance of this branch of agricultural progress the editor writes as follows: "The extraordinary increase in the sugar outcome of Hawaii for 1896 affords an object lesson, illustrating the value of intelligent, scientific supervision in every stage of the work from the turning up and preparation of the soil to the marketing of the golden product that should convince every one who may have doubts that mother earth, when rightly assisted—not only in the cultivation of sugar cane, but also of other products of the soil—is prepared to reward the husbandman for his intelligent labor and his increased expenditure in her behalf, even beyond his most sanguine expectations."

While the fact may not be appreciated on all sides, Honolulu has rather a selfish interest in the success of the Frawley season at the theater. With the liberality patronage of which the company now seems assured, good reports of Honolulu will be spread abroad among the theatrical managers of the United States. Whether

Shy on Shoes?

If you are, come in. We are looking for just such people as you, because we have several thousand dollars' worth of shoes we would like to get rid of. No; we are not going to give them away; not yet, at least.

They're worth money—more money than we are going to ask you to pay—and we think they'll find purchasers before we have to resort to the desperate method of giving them away.

All of our shoes have the price marked upon the box, and they tell their own story.

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Fort Street. EXCLUSIVE SHOE DEALERS.

er the audiences are cold or highly enthusiastic, the best companies will come here provided the patronage of their predecessors merits the first expenditure to get here. In the words of the theatrical manager, the people will come to the town provided the theatergoers know a good thing when they see it—and are willing to support it. The Frawleys are giving a season that has never been equalled since Honolulu possessed an opera house, and there is every reason to believe they will give Honolulu a good name, so that neither Rose Coughlan or any other Eastern critics who have spoken upon the theatrical merits of San Francisco can put this place down as a "jay town."

Apropos of the "Advertiser hui" and the Annexation Club, the Fort street oracle might call attention to the large number of its stockholders who hold official positions in the Club. Why does it oppose these men? This paper is for annexation first, last and always, and although it has no representative in the Annexation Club, it will give its support to the men and the organization having that one end in view. Personal aggrandizement schemes should be squelched early in the day. Men of merit will be found out quickly enough and put to the front where they belong. Ward politicians are welcome to get glory or anything else that they can pick up, but first of all get annexation.

Coupled with the statement that Tom Reed is not a candidate for Speaker of the next House the extensive tour he is now making through the West gives credence to the supposition that Reed has an eye out for the Presidency in 1900. He is certainly beginning at the right end of the line, by getting acquainted with the people of his own country. During his canvass for the nomination last summer he doubtless came to a sorrowful appreciation that the Speaker of the House gains healthy political enemies as well as enviable glory.

The request by the Portuguese colony to be allowed a holiday December 1, to properly celebrate the Independence Day of Portugal, is one that will doubtless be favorably received by all employers throughout the Islands. The Portuguese desire to make a special demonstration this year in honor of their native country, and in view of the general custom established in giving various nationalities an opportunity to observe special holidays, the request is not unusual or unreasonable.

HOW TO CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach caused by biliousness and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs. F. Butler, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

The yearly importation of pearls to London reaches \$5,000,000. Most of them come from Bombay.

Most of the sulphur which is brought to America from Italy is used in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers.

The most voluminous composer was Haydn. He is credited with nearly 1,000 works in various forms of composition.

Sixty thousand fire balloons, each costing 3 francs were used in one fête in the Trocadero in honor of the Czar's Paris visit.

Barney Barnato's new mission in Park Lane, London, is a very stately looking edifice, supported on white carved pillars that stretch from the ground up to the topmost floor.

Hundreds of millers flying about the electric power of the Pendleton, Ore., Light Company, entered the building through an open window one night, and being drawn by suction under a belt leading to the big dynamo, stopped the machinery and put out all the lights in town.

The professor of chemistry at Sydney University has made an exhaustive series of experiments, finding evidence of the presence of gold in the sea water in New South Wales existing in the proportion of one-half to one grain per ton, or in round numbers, from 230 to 260 tons per cubic mile.

The marriage of Lord Rosebery in 1878 to Hannah, the daughter and heiress of the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, was the first conspicuous marriage, between a Christian and a Hebrew. It paved the way to others. It opened the doors of the first society to the leading Hebrews.

Marshall Stevens, manager of the Manchester Ship Canal, who returned to England recently after a six weeks' visit to the United States and Canada, stated that as a result of his trip definite arrangements have been made for the starting of two and possibly three direct steamship lines from North Atlantic ports to Manchester.

A representative of the United States Geodetic Survey who went to Alaska to study the geology of the gold deposits of the Upper Yukon region reports the completion of his work. He is satisfied that the prospect for profitable quartz gold mining in the regions examined are good. There is a great lode running northeast and southwest through the entire country, similar to the mother lode of California.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of this, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier—are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. See.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

UPON THE SALVATION OF YOUR SOLE.



McINERNEY SHOE STORE.

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Amazing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold

—IS IN—

Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$2.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin,

IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR \$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H.F. WICHMAN

HONOLULU.

COFFEE CULTURE

How the Industry is Carried on in Honduras.

COST OF CLEARING THE LAND

Liberal Inducements are Offered to Foreigners—Hard Times May be Expected at Start.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 15.

The best time to visit a Honduran capital, or coffee-farm, is in February, when the trees are in full bloom; but as we shall be far away by that time, we must make the most of present opportunities. To that end we accepted an invitation to visit the capital of a former citizen of Syracuse, New York who now resides about twelve miles from Tegucigalpa. We went out on mule-back, a jolly party, headed by our obliging Consul, starting an hour before sunrise to avoid the heat. The way leads first across the dreary plain which encompasses the Capital, strewn with sharp stones and deep in stinging dust; then down a chalk canon, in which the Government has caused steps to be cut for the convenience of travelers two-footed and four, where the atmosphere is like that of a lime-kiln and the white glare of mid-day almost blinding; and then into the cool and silent forest, between rows of giant trees, whose smooth, gray trunks are regular as so many marble columns. Many of the trunks are covered with parasites, knotted and twisted together like lace-work of intricate pattern and all are crowned with orchids and blossoming creepers. Anon, manacapa-palms form a perfect archway overhead, with branches fifty and sixty feet long and six feet wide, each branch appearing to rise directly from the earth, instead of sprouting from the top of a small trunk, as most palms do. Every branch is a single stem and the leaf spreads and falls over either side of it, cut into even blades like a mammoth fern. These enormous leaves hang like portieres above the path, so that it is often necessary for the rider to raise his arm and push one aside in passing, after which it falls into place again like a veritable curtain. Our friends' capital is an ideal one, situated about 4000 feet above sea-level—an altitude which in this land of sunshine harmoniously blends the best of soil and climate, so that he can raise the productions of both temperate and torrid zones.

His corn-fields are hedged with giant century plants (Agave American), his wheat with cocon palm and pomegranate bushes, olives and pumpkins, pineapples and potatoes flourish side by side, and oranges and apples are cultivated in the same orchard. Without dipping offensively into personal history, we may mention that he failed

Depends your future happiness. Remember this, and also remember that we sell

the finest soled shoes, the finest of KID uppers, and give value for value received.

We are leaders, not imitators.

in business in Syracuse, New York, some ten years ago—and a most fortunate failure it seems to have been. Scraping together what funds he could command he brought his wife and children to Honduras; and when arrived had barely money enough to clear the land which he bought on credit. During the first six months the family suffered considerably, not only from homesickness, for a year or two it was by no means smooth sailing. But he persevered, bringing all his Anglo-Saxon grit, energy and intelligence to bear upon the task; and I am happy to tell you that he has succeeded beyond his highest expectations. Today he is the owner of a beautiful home and many broad acres, and is not only free from debt, but has a handsome surplus well invested and a sure income for the future growing up around him.

Coffee berries do not grow on a bush, as many people suppose, but on a tree, which in its wild state shoots up thirty or forty feet. When cultivated it is carefully pruned and kept at a height of from six to ten feet for convenience in picking and to give the main stalk greater strength. The trees are beautiful in any stage of growth, their glossy dark green leaves somewhat resembling those of the magnolia, and the starry snow-white flowers reminding one of orange blossoms, in all but fragrance. The phenomenon is constantly displayed of ripe and green fruit, buds though perpetually flowering and developing fruit, the real harvest begins in April. When fully matured, the berries are dark red, looking precisely like a common variety of sea bean. They turn to a dull brown after being picked, and when dried are almost black. The tree is a native, originally, of the highlands of Ethiopia, and in other countries only naturalized. Tradition tells us that coffee, as a decoction, was first used by Chalodi, a cranky old chief of Arabian dervishes, who wished to keep awake twenty-three and one-half hours out of the twenty-four in order to watch the rest, and had somehow discovered its virtue as an anti-soporific. During the fifteenth century it rose rapidly in favor throughout the Orient, under the belief that it prolonged life by purifying the blood. Toward the middle of the sixteenth century more coffee houses were opened in Constantinople, but they became such dangerous political centers that the Grand Vizir suppressed them in the year 1556. One of the earliest results of Columbus' discoveries was the development of this great tropical industry, although the first European coffee house was not opened until as late as 1653, at Newman's Court, London, by a Greek, named Pasquet. In 1716, Dr. Isambert personally conveyed a boatload of coffee plants to Hayti. Soon afterward Captain Devlins began its cultivation in Martinique, from which it spread through Central and South America. The first cargo shipped to the United States came from Brazil and was only 30,000 pounds, sent as an experiment; and ever since it has filled our Eastern storehouses. The enormous magnitude of the industry can hardly be computed by figures. Last year's statistics show that 217,935 tons of coffee were brought to us from Brazil, 26,355 tons from Venezuela, 17,631 tons from Mexico, 291 tons from Hayti and so on down through the other coffee-producing countries on this side of the Atlantic, making a grand total of 312,650 tons of coffee brought into the United States during the year 1895.

Throughout the eighteenth century the West Indies were the great coffee storehouse of the world, but Brazil kept the ascendancy as a producer, owing to the limited area of the islands and to the scarcity of labor after the emancipation of slaves. Recent reciprocity arrangements with the Central American Republics secures to us an increased supply of the finest coffee in the world, hundreds of miles nearer to our markets than the coffee-fields of other countries. And on the best authority it is stated that Honduras produces the very finest coffee grown in Central America, the conditions of soil and climate being exactly right for it, especially at an elevation of from 2000 to 4000 feet above the sea. The coffee habitually served here, even in the poorest huts, a clear, rich, amber liquid, which exhilarates and refreshes, is as wide a contrast to the average hotel dissection of the United States as can well be imagined—the latter being "too thin to walk on and too thick to swim in."

Botanically speaking, there are several species of coffee trees, but only one of value, (*Coffea arabica*), the seeds of the rest being bitter; and of the product of the species *Arabica*, there are as many grades as of tobacco, or sugar. The character of the bean is easily affected by the soil, the presence of weeds, amount of cultivation bestowed upon it, sun, air and moisture received, time of picking and the care and attention given in assorting and preparing it for market. The terms "Mocha," "Java," "Rio," etc. are mostly used to designate grades and qualities, without any geographic or botanical significance.

The imports from Arabia are today of small consequence. If posted, you can tell "which is which" to a certainty, when buying the unroasted berries. Java coffee is a large yellow bean; Jamaica is like Java, only a trifle smaller and slightly greenish; Mocha is a small, grey bean, with a decided greenish tinge; Bourbon is the largest bean of all. In Sumatra the leaves of the tree are used, like Chinese tea. The leaves contain a good deal more of caffeine than the bean itself and the wonder is that they are never seen in our markets.

If you were going to start a coffee-plantation in Honduras, or anywhere else, for that matter, you would find the greatest cost in preparing the ground. Here the face of the earth is covered with a heavy beard. Tropic rain and sunshine have created a jungle that defy pen and brush to picture, as ordinary implements to eradicate. The giant trees are tied to each other and finally anchored to the earth by a bewildering mass of lianas, vines and creepers of every description, all tangled together like the cordage of a wrecked ship. This has to be cut down and worse still, cut up. The winter, or wet season, (from June to December), is the time for this Herculean task. There are only two seasons in these parts, the wet and dry. During the latter season, as much as possible of the valley jungle must be burned, leaving a chaos of charred trunks and stumps, that rot away in a couple of seasons more and fertilize the already rich virgin soil to a tree unknown in the North. Then the natives must be set to work with their machetes, clearing out the hosts of plants and weeds that have sprung up like magic; and then the young coffee trees may be set. This clearing of the ground will cost from \$10 to \$30 an acre in American money, according to locality. After clearing and planting, comes two or three years more of stubborn, relentless fight against the weeds; afterwards the coffee trees themselves will keep down the weeds. Of course you can buy cleared land, if able to pay for it and at very ready rates and in that case it would be better to buy coffee plants six or eight months old. Or if time is "no object," you may start them from the seed while the land is being cleared. To do so, you must have a rich soil that has been thoroughly worked over and fertilized. Fully ripe single beans, still covered with the Coriaceous skin, are planted, after being rolled in wood ashes. Frames, covered with fern leaves are placed over the nurseries and the plants remain in their beds from sixteen to eighteen months, until the young trees are twenty inches high. The delicate plants require plenty of light, air and water, but must be protected from the full glare of the tropic sun and watered at night to prevent scalding.

FANNIE B. WARD.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

In re-application of MASUMOTO MICHIMOSHU, and 46 others, for a writ of habeas corpus.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.

OPINION OF THE COURT, DELIVERED ORALLY.

This case presents a great many novel points, and it is hardly expected that my decision, which is rendered with very little study, should be as complete, thorough and logical as if I had had more time to put it into shape. I wish first to speak with regard to the act in question, being Act 66 of March 1, 1894, respecting the landing of aliens in this country. It was the evident intention of the legislature, following the example of the United States, to create a special tribunal for the examination of qualifications of persons coming from foreign countries to entitle them to land here. In Section 2, the tribunal for this port of Honolulu is either the Collector-General of Customs or his deputy. I prefer to say his deputy, for the reason that the Collector-General is made the court of appeal of last resort, and his deputy should act as the original court in order to have such appeal available. In the other ports of these islands, the court is the collector of customs for those points. The expression "the inspecting officers" is used. That seems to me to mean, for this port, the deputy collector and no other person, and a power is vested in him that cannot be delegated.

No court can delegate its functions except by statute. A court may by statute refer accounts to referees or masters; but in this case the examination should have been made by the deputy collector. It so happened that in this case both the Collector-General and his deputy were away at the time the steamer with these immigrants arrived, but the immigrants are not to be held responsible for that. I say this because, in my opinion, these men cannot be deported as upon a decision or judgment of the deputy collector under the statute.

I wish to commend the Attorney-General for his frankness in stating to the court that he did not rely on the proceedings of the customs authorities under the statute which in other instances, if regular, might be done.

The power of the court to review the decision of the collector is not invoked in this case, for the reason that I have been called upon to act as an original court upon the facts in the case, and the government relies on the statute limiting the right of aliens to land as the "process of law" to deny the petitioners the right to land because they have not "visible means of support."

The statute does not say in the first section that the possession of fifty dollars is exclusive, that is, that the alien must have that amount of money. A man cannot be admitted if a pauper or a person with no visible means of support. But a man might have a cargo of valuable goods with him and yet not have over fifty cents cash in his pocket. The statute must have a sensible interpretation. A man might have a thousand dollars in foreign currency and yet not be provided with coin current in this country. I think

that the statute is extremely liberal in that the possession of fifty dollars is to be taken as evidence of his not being a pauper, because fifty dollars, as we know, is not sufficient to support a man for any considerable length of time.

In regard to the constitutionality of this Act, I do not undertake to expound the law on that question exhaustively after such a limited consideration of the subject. Even though there exists a treaty between us and Japan which allows free locomotion of the respective subjects of those countries and the right of ingress and egress, yet the government has a right to exercise its police power and enact wholesome regulations in order to protect its own citizens. Certainly if a man is afflicted with a loathsome disease or one dangerous to the community, the police-power of the state has a perfect right to make and enforce such laws as would prevent their landing here. My impression is that the law is not unconstitutional or in violation of the treaty, and similar laws under similar circumstances are generally upheld.

As regards the facts in this case, it has been shown, and it is conceded, that the petitioner had in his possession certain certificates of deposit of a Japanese bank, or a Japanese government bank, which I understand is something like a National Bank in the United States, calling for 105 Japanese Yen. These certificates are readily convertible into the legal tender of this country by a local Japanese bank; and I distinguish this case from the one before Judge Cooper, where a check to the amount of fifty dollars was in question. In that case the ability of the drawer of the check to pay cannot be taken for granted. A check or order is a very different thing from a certificate of deposit payable to bearer. The legislature evidently intended that the possession of what was legal tender in this country should not be the only interpretation of what was "fifty dollars in money." Suppose we should have come here some Armenian immigrants. They might have possession of Turkish coins worth no more than their bullion value, but not legal tender of this country. It would be unjust to exclude them on that ground if the value of their coin was \$50. United States greenbacks are not legal tender in this country although readily accepted as current here. The statute must have a sensible interpretation. From the testimony of the clerk of that bank, these yen certificates are readily convertible into coin. I hold that the possession of them to the value of \$50 is a compliance with the requirement of the statute.

The effect of the investigation of the petitioner was of no more value in law than to procure from him an admission against his interest, his interest being to say that the money was his own. That admission is contradicted by his positive evidence introduced in this Court yesterday. He said that the money was his own, and was not to be returned to this company, and that he never made any contrary statement. If he had made that admission under oath before the tribunal created by the statute, I should have regarded it very differently; but the admission was made without caution by the Court or without the particularity in examination usually required in such cases.

The admission was made to Mr. Doyle, a Japanese interpreter, who had no official position in this matter. He was sent there to hunt up evidence, but the Court did not meet until Mr. McStocker, the Deputy Collector, met the immigrants after the examination was over.

The evidence of Mr. Furuya—I have nothing to say against the gentleman's character, it seems to me, amounted to very little. In the first place, he could not identify the man as the one who made the statement, and secondly he did not make or see the entries of his statement made by Mr. Doyle. Both of these gentlemen rely on that record, and the record is not here—merely a typewritten copy. It does not meet the essential requirements of the statute; it was not made by the Collector's Court. I do not care to go into the question of the credibility of the testimony of these gentlemen as against the oath of the petitioner, but I wish to say that from what occurred here yesterday it is very clear that these Japanese immigrants are dull of understanding, for they do not understand the particular questions put to them in every case. The interpreter here in Court yesterday is a gentleman of high standing, and he had to repeat his questions over and over, and had to converse with the petitioner quite long before he could venture to interpret, showing that the Japanese is a language that requires particular skill in order to get one's exact meaning. I do not say that the Japanese language is any different in this respect from other foreign tongues, but we must concede to the petitioner some of the infirmities in the way of getting at his exact meaning.

I do not think I ought to hold the petitioner as having violated the provisions of this statute by coming into this country without the possession of fifty dollars of his own, by reason of a somewhat unguarded admission to a party who had no official or judicial capacity in the premises.

As regards the access of parties to these immigrants to coach them as to what their testimony should be in order to obtain entrance into this country, I have little to say. The testimony would seem to exclude any such possibility of such access. Both sides in this case concede that there was no opportunity for any person to visit them and tell them to say that the money was their own, and not to be returned to the company. The testimony of the manager of the company was not altogether satisfactory as to his ignorance of the immigrants possessing the requisite amount of money, but he seems to have relied on the official inspection of these immigrants had in Japan as to their having the necessary qualifications.

I hope this case will, however, throw more light on the propriety of having stricter examinations made hereafter as regards these matters.

I agree with Mr. Thurston that the appearance of the petitioner, his health and strength and dress, and the fact of his wife coming with him and his paying her passage, are matters standing in his favor. This may not apply

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A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

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Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

however, to the rest of these immigrants. This petitioner has certainly shown strong proof, uncontradicted, that he left Japan with two hundred and sixty yen, how he obtained it, what he spent of it, and what remains, I cannot consider him barred by the statute.

I therefore order the petitioner discharged.

The Attorney General, making no objections to similar orders in the cases of the other petitioners, the same orders may be entered in each case.

A. S. Humphreys, Thurston & Stanley, for petitioners; Attorney General Smith, contra.

Honolulu, November, 18, 1896.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Stylish Xmas hats at Mrs. Hanna's. "The Globe" lawn mower is sold by Castle & Cooke.

S. G. Wilder and wife are to leave England today on their homeward journey.

Mrs. S. C. Crane, mother of Mrs. Wallace R. Farrington, was a passenger to San Francisco on the Australia on Saturday.

Mrs. Annis Montague Turner is considering the advisability of producing "The Chimes of Normandy" at the New Hawaiian Opera House.

The manager of La Loi Fuller, of skirt dance fame, has written for particulars of a one-night engagement at the New Hawaiian Opera House.

The admission of the 53 Japanese free laborers by the Toya Maru, who were said to have been provided with the money necessary to enable them to land, and which it is said they were

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2 1/2 pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions, invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co. 111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

The Hawaiian News Co. 116-116 1/2 Merchant Street,

Have just received ex S. S. Australia a large assortment of articles suitable for

Xmas and New Year PRESENTS.

TOYS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VELO-

CIPEDS, TOILET SETS, WORK

BOXES, MANICURE SETS,

ROSE BOWLS, POCKET

BOOKS, PURSES, ETC.

FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS AND

HOLDERS.—PENCILS, TOOTH

AND EAR PICKS, ETC., ETC.

Xmas and New Year Cards and Calendars.

And Also a Splendid Assortment of Books. Write for Our Circular.

to return to the donors has put renewed life into the annexation question.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, left for Hilo on the Kinau yesterday morning. He will spend some three months in Hilo, Hamakua, Lahaina and other places on the islands of Hawaii and Maui.

From Saturday morning to Sunday night there were 84 arrests registered at the police station. Of this number 62 were arrested for gambling or being present at places where gambling was conducted.

A party of men from the city went down to Lihou for a day's hunting on Sunday, and came back flushed with success. One of the number, who has some pretensions toward the cratorship of one of the large museums in the United States, followed what he thought was a pheasant for about an hour and came back with an owl.

Mr. N. N. Osburn, well known at Woodstock, Mich., was troubled with a lame back. He was persuaded to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It gave him relief in one night. This remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Pen-sion, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Chilian money is of very little intrinsic value just now. The currency consists of small tags of pasteboard. The maker of each tag writes on it the sum for which he is willing to redeem it, and uses it as cash. It passes from hand to hand as money, and in time comes back to the original producer, whose duty it is to promptly honor it.

LOOK! HERE

Is a sample of prices (postage paid) to Members of the "Union Agency," Spreckelsville, Maui. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year:

Ladies' Home Journal, \$1.48; Review of Reviews, \$2.25; Chamber's Encyclopedia, 30 vol. (paper), \$6; in 20 vol. (cloth), \$15; Demorest's Magazine, \$2.60; Page's T. & P., 50c and 75c; Teachers' Institute, \$1.25; Mother Goose's Melodies (288 pages), \$1.25; Good Beauty, 25c and 50c; Primary School, \$1.25.

LEWIS & CO.

SOME People do not care for Break-

fast Mush, but those whose faces bear the blush of health are the ones who eat it. We have just added to our stock a large assortment from the Del Monte mills. It includes "Morning Meal" (wheat), Cream Flake (oats), and Breakfast Oats. We have also whole wheat flour in 10 lb. bags. Good breakfast dishes and so is a bit of smoked Halibut or Salmon of the sort we sell.

Fresh Cranberries go well as a sauce for turkey; we sell them.

For lunch dainties we have a thousand and one articles, but there is nothing better than Royan's a la Bordelaise, a little sardine packed with tomato sauce and chopped mushy ome. For luncheon these are excellent. Lemarchand's Genuine Sardines are the best obtainable in France; we have less expensive ones that are caught anywhere.

Brilliantshine is the best metal polish known. We have the p.s.t. in small tins and the liquid in half pints and larger. You cannot make a mistake in buying this.

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Our Xmas Display SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SEEN ON THE ISLANDS.

Santa Claus has arrived and unpacked his trunks. We have the Largest Stock and Grandest Variety of Toys, Games, Dolls

—AND— Holiday Books,

And consequently are prepared to fill all orders, whether large or small, giving perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS would do well to correspond with us.

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ALEXANDER & BALDWIN Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

A CASE OF SNUB

President Cleveland Scores Another Failure.

IT WAS SAMOA THIS TIME

Williams Working for Cuban Freedom.

Politics in New York State—Probabilities of Extra Session.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The Tribune Washington special says: The Administration has again ventured in the treacherous sea of diplomacy and met with disaster. As in former cases, notably that of Hawaii, it endeavored to bring about a radical change in the country's foreign obligations. This time the effort was directed toward Samoan affairs. The President sought through the State Department relief from the rights and duties imposed upon the country under the Berlin treaty. His intention was to give up the many advantages that accrue to the United States in pursuance of the terms of that act in return for relief from the numerous responsibilities and consequent petty expenses and annoyances that devolve upon the country as a result of such benefits.

Stated in a word, the President, speaking through Secretary Olney, has proposed to Germany that the Berlin treaty be abrogated on the ground that the provisions of the agreement imposed conditions unsatisfactory to the United States. Germany's reply to the proposal has been received at the State Department. To the consternation of the authorities it merely acknowledged the receipt of Secretary Olney's note.

The story of this, the latest Administrative blunder—for such it will be regarded by every one who is familiar with the Samoan situation—is interesting. President Cleveland has, as is well known, persistently endeavored to free his administration from the obligations of the Berlin treaty. His efforts in this direction may be said to have begun in 1888. In his message to Congress in December of that year he announced that King Malietoa offered to place Samoa under the protection of the United States, that the American Consul assumed to grant it, but that the proceedings were disavowed under instructions from Washington and the offending Consul recalled.

It was not until recently that the President decided to take the matter in his own hands and endeavor to secure release for the Government from the tripartite agreement. He will, of course, be criticised for his course by Congress. It is said by the apologists that he regarded the situation as calling for immediate action. The Senate will undoubtedly say no to this.

Germany's reply must have been highly mortifying to the Administration. Mr. Olney's note was under consideration at the Berlin Foreign Office for more than a week. The answer was exceedingly brief. It was merely an acknowledgment of receipt of the note of the distinguished Secretary of State of the United States. It did not say yes or no about the proposition to abrogate the treaty of Berlin. It only said that a suggestion to this effect had been received. There the subject was dropped, and from the date of the reply to the present time no word of apology explanation or hope has been received by the State Department from Berlin.

EXTRA SESSION SURF.
Will Take up Silver Coinage Then Talk Tariff

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), Nov. 8.—It may be accepted that an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress will be assembled as soon as possible after Mr. McKinley enters the White House. The first thing to be taken up at this special session will be a preliminary adjustment of the financial question and in the adjustment silver will be made use of. The probable plan will be to start with the gradual retirement of the greenbacks. These greenbacks, it is thought, may be redeemed in gold, without the issuance of bonds, the retirement being gradual. It is not contemplated that at this time, there will be any expansion of the bank note currency, but as far as it can be accomplished with safety, instead of the release of greenbacks, after redemption they will be replaced by the issuance of silver obtained by a limited purchase.

The extent to which this purchase of silver is gone into will depend upon the prospects at the time of international bimetalism. This temporary expedient will probably be coupled with a provision for a monetary commission of a permanent character that will be authorized to work toward the end of an international agreement until something is accomplished. The commissions heretofore have been appointed to attend some particular conference, and their efforts have ended with the failure of that conference. This, in a general way, outlines the plan that is expected to be followed.

The tariff question is to be taken up next in order. It is not intended, as many think probable, that there will be any effort made to patch up the Wilson-Gorman bill. The purpose will be to make an entirely new tariff bill, drawn on strictly protection lines. This bill will be drawn with the deliberation necessary to the production of a

scientific measure. The hope will be entertained that pending the adoption of this measure such progress will be made in negotiations as to insure an international agreement on the coinage question, and this may influence the action of the tariff in some particulars.

PLATT FOR SENATOR.

Deft of Politics in Empire State. Reid's Aspirations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A general conference of the Republican State leaders was held tonight at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The question of a United States Senator, a success Hill was discussed. The majority opinion was to the effect that ex-Senator Platt should accept the place. Three reasons were given, the first being that Platt's election would be greeted with harmony all along the line; the second was that he should be in Washington during the forthcoming McKinley administration as the representative of New York Republicans, and the third reason was that this election would be a vindication of the leadership in the State. All expressed the greatest desire to honor Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. Bliss has been diffident about taking the Treasury portfolio, although his friends believe him to be, because of his practical knowledge of finance, eminently fit to be Secretary of the Treasury. It may turn out, however, that if Mr. McKinley gives New York a place in the Cabinet Bliss will be made either Secretary of the Navy or Postmaster-General.

It is believed that Whitelaw Reid is an aspirant for Secretary of State, and that he has believed all along that he is to have the place. It was said very plainly tonight that the State organization would oppose Reid, believing him already sufficiently honored.

TO SECURE PEACE.

Former Cuban Consul Said to Have Important Mission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Morning Advertiser will say tomorrow: It was reported in this city yesterday that the ex-Congressman to Havana, Ramon O. Williams, might be expected here from Europe in about ten days. Although the fact of Mr. Williams' presence in Spain escaped the vigilance of the newspaper correspondents in the Spanish capital, it is nevertheless true that he has been in Madrid for three weeks past, and in the immediate circle of his family it was announced that he was to leave for New York on Saturday last.

While the fact cannot, for obvious reasons, be definitely learned, it was generally believed by his personal friends that Mr. Williams' visit to Spain has been made as an agent for the United States with the view of making some arrangement by which a peaceable solution of the Cuban question might be brought about.

It was even stated that Mr. Williams was authorized to favor negotiations by which the purchase of the island by the United States might be arranged, on the understanding that the United States would guarantee the payments to the mother country. It will be recalled that this was substantially the basis of the arrangement proposed by General Grant at the time of Spain's last war with her colony.

If pure milk only was sold in London it is estimated that from 30,000 to 30,000 more cows would be wanted to keep up the supply.

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Extends 2 1/2 miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.
Two good dwelling houses, piped water, climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.
Apply to DR. A. MOJURITZ,
1514-3m Pukoo, Molokai.



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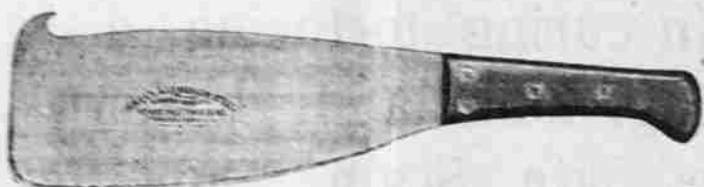
19 Sugar Mills

THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on TWENTY-SEVEN PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED.

Rattlesnakes, Butterflies, and ... ?

Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was called "Rattlesnake Hill" because it abounded in—butterflies. The "rule of contrary" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are full of... well, we don't know what they are full of, but we know it's not sarsaparilla; except, perhaps, enough for a flavor. There's only one make of sarsaparilla that can be relied on to be all it claims. It's Ayer's. It has no secret to keep. Its formula is open to all physicians. This formula was examined by the Medical Committee at the World's Fair with the result that while every other make of sarsaparilla was excluded from the Fair, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted and honored by awards. It was admitted because it was the best sarsaparilla. It received the medal as the best. No other sarsaparilla has been so tested or so honored. Good motto for the family as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook." It kills doxies and cures doblers.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Sugar Machinery.
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THE RISON IRON WORKS
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To supply you with household furniture for Christmas: goods that are serviceable and ornamented and will last a life time, because our sets and single pieces are made of seasoned wood and will not shrink out and fall to pieces.

China Closets,
Chiffoniers,
Hat Racks,

are inexpensive and go far toward adding beauty to the decorations of the home.

A Sideboard

makes the dining room, if your table is all right, but the table is not right unless it is one of the newest patterns such as we sell.

Our stock of furniture is replete with goods for the home, suitable for Christmas or any day in the year. Our prices defy competition.

HOPP & CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

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SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

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NOTICE.

This is to inform the Planters that I have made connections with the

JAPAN EMIGRATION CO.

OF OSAKA,

And that before becoming identified with it, I had the opportunity of investigating the standing of several other concerns. My choice fell on the one I now represent, because of their standing in the business community and their reliability.

I am now in a position to supply LABORERS MONTHLY, if desired, on the following conditions:
1. Passage money for males, \$30, and females, \$20, and all expenses of quarantine and hospital fees.
2. Wages, \$12.50 for males; \$7.50 for females, per month.
3. Contracts to be for three years.
4. We refund a pro-rata sum of money for any period of the contract which may remain after the desertion of the laborer.

We have connections with the JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., calling here monthly; the TOYO and NAN YO MARU, and another line about to be established.

Following are the persons who compose the Company:
GOZO TATENO, ex-Minister to Washington.
HACHISABURO HAMANAKA, owner of TOYO and NAN YO MARU.
HACHITARO HAMANAKA, owner of TOYO and NAN YO MARU.
SHINICHI KAGAWA, President of the Twenty-second National Bank.
KATSUO SUZUKI, Manager of Okayama Bank.
SEIBEI FUJIMOTO, Merchant of Osaka.
YOSHIO SHIMAUCHI, Merchant of Osaka and Newchang.
KIUJIRO MATSUSHIMA, Manager Yuzen Bank of Osaka.

We solicit your patronage. We guarantee to give all entire satisfaction, as we have the most experienced Recruiters of laborers in Japan in our employ.

G. E. BOARDMAN,

Foreign Agent for the Japan Emigration Company.
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(EX S. S. AUSTRALIA)

Large Assortment of English, French and other Continental Goods, comprising the following:

French Confection,
Swiss Book Muslin

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SOMETHING QUITE NEW.

India Rubber Sheeting

BLACK CREPE, LADIES' WAISTS, NAVY SERGE, SHIRTING LINEN, WHITE LINEN DUCK, LINEN LAWN, LADIES' BLACK AND BROWN SILK AND GENTLEMEN'S ALPACA

UMBRELLAS

Santa Claus'

Cosy Corner

In which Santa Claus will be at home to all his friends every day till after his Xmas birthday. In addition to the usual large assortment of

Toys and Holiday Goods,

May be mentioned the following Novelties selected by Mr. A. E. Murphy in New York:

MURPHY'S PUZZLE,
MURPHY'S FLAT,
RAZZLE-DAZZLE,
GET OFF THE EARTH.

RATS,
SHOO-FLY,
FASCINATION,
WATER MELON GAME.

X RAYS,
FERRIS WHEELS,
VELOCIPEDES,
WAGONS,

HOBBY HORSES,
WHEEL BARROWS,
CROQUET SETS,
And Innumerable Other Games and Toys for the Little Ones.

Come One, Come All!

E. W. JORDAN

Fort "No. 10" STREET

Now

That the rainy weather is coming on, you don't want to drink

Mud!

B sure

you are getting the

Best Filter

And you are when you buy the

PASTEUR
FILTER

I am the only authorized Agent for these islands of these world renowned Filters; some parties in this city are selling an inferior Filter and call it the Pasteur. Don't be deceived. Call and see one in operation.

J. A. HOPPER,

132 Fort Street. : Agent.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MR. JAEGER TALKS

Exploits His Views on Politics in Hawaii.

With Louis Marshall in Cincinnati.
Rehashes Old Yarns About National Woes.

Messrs. L. F. Marshall and H. A. Jaeger, cousins, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, are at the Grand, says the Cincinnati Enquirer of recent date. Mr. Marshall was in the late unsuccessful revolution and was captured and sentenced to be shot. He lay in jail for seven months with the awful sentence hanging over his head like the sword of Damocles. He had attended the Training School in Boston, of which Governor William E. Russell was a trustee, and he appealed to that gentleman for help. The Governor got him off, and he was banished from the Islands.

Mr. Jaeger is a native of Honolulu, and one-seventh of his blood is Malay. His father was a German. He was educated in the United States.

"The present Government," said he, "is oppressive and unsatisfactory. The natives are taxed to the limit and have no voice in governmental affairs. They are held in subjection by the standing army of 1,800 men, which has a reserve of 700 more, all of whom are foreigners. Many of them are demoralized sailors. I saw only one native in the army. The natives are not permitted to possess firearms or weapons of any sort.

"The Government created a number of unnecessary offices for its followers after the overthrow of the Queen. If the Queen ever had illegitimate children, as charged in the newspapers, I never knew it, and I was constantly about the court. She has no children, and the heir to the throne is her niece, who is half Scotch. The niece, with whom I was brought up, is a bright, pretty young woman, who has been carefully educated in England. The monarchy will ultimately be restored. The present state of affairs cannot exist a great while. There are about 95,000 people on the seven inhabited islands, 12,000 of whom are foreigners, including 4,000 or 5,000 Americans. Sugar is our great staple, and since the war in Cuba we have found a ready market. We have shipped already this year 35,000 tons, or 70,000,000 pounds, to New York. My family are still on the islands and are interested in sugar and stock raising. We have forty cowboys on our plantation.

"I have traveled in many countries, and I believe we have the finest climate on the globe, and the scenery is superb. I have never heard of anyone saying a word against our climate.

"The natives are a fine race physically, and susceptible of good mental culture. The men are as a rule six feet and over, and the women have fine figures. They embraced Christianity generations ago and most of them are Catholics. President Dole is not an able man. Thurston is the power and moving spirit behind the throne, which is more oppressive than any monarchy they ever had. I want to see the natives have a chance."

Mr. Jaeger and his cousin have purchased a plantation in Alabama and will engage in cotton culture. They are on their way to Missouri to buy stock. They are confident that the present Government will have to go under eventually.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

A reception to J. S. B. Pratt was given at the home of Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd Wednesday afternoon, the event being the 80th anniversary of that genial gentleman's birthday. He was present from the beginning to the very end of the reception, and shook hands with every one as heartily as if he had just stepped forth from college doors. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Judd was beautifully decorated for the occasion, many of the flowers being presents from friends in the city. Among those present were: President and Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Pratt, James Hyde Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Melancthon Hurd, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Japanese Consul and Mrs. Shimamura, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Isenberg, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Lishman, Godfrey Rhodes and a large number of others. Three hundred invitations were issued.

The following were in the Irwin box at "The Two Escutcheons" Thursday night: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin, Misses Dulaney, Eva Parker, Zoe Atkinson and May Atkinson, together with Messrs. Arthur Brown, Robert Atkinson and Albert Willis, Jr. The Wilder box was occupied by Mrs. Wilder, Misses Helen Wilder and Lita Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Macfarlane, Gerrit P. Wilder and James Campbell.

A very enjoyable afternoon tea for Mrs. E. D. Tenny and Mrs. Noonan was given aboard the U. S. S. Albatross from 2 to 5 yesterday by Capt. Moser. After refreshments had been served on the upper deck the guests were taken over the ship by Capt. Moser and of-

ficers. Those present were the guests of honor, Mrs. Gunn, the Misses Atkinson, Wm. Easle and Geo. C. Potter.

Mrs. J. A. Flanders, Miss Lou Flanders and Mr. J. Couch Flanders, of Portland, Ore., are visiting with Mrs. John Effinger at Sans Souci. They will be here some six months. Mrs. Effinger is a sister of the Flanders, and Mrs. E. R. Adams a cousin.

British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes gave a luncheon to Miss Gay of Hawaii at his home in Kapalama yesterday. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Cropp, Miss Kate McGrew, Miss Marie Von Holt, Mr. Aubrey Robinson, Mr. Sinclair and Dr. Cooper.

Mr. Wm. Lewers gave a luncheon to Miss Blanche Bates of the Frawley Company at his home in Waikiki yesterday afternoon. Several members of the company, together with a number of other friends, were present.

The courts of the Valley Tennis Club are now in excellent condition, and will be open to the members this afternoon.

Miss Jones of Lexington, Ky., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. W. T. Mon-sarrat at Makiki.

Mr. and Mrs. Melancthon Hurd and Miss Hurd, society people from the States, have rented the Hatch home.

MANITOBA'S SCHOOLS.

Hope That Matter Will Now be Finally Settled.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Nov. 6th.—The parochial school question, which has caused so much bitterness and warfare in this country for several years, is on the eve of settlement. Mr. Tarte, representing the Laurier Government, was tonight in conference with Premier Greenway of Manitoba, and his Ministers. The terms of the settlement will be officially made known tomorrow. All Canada is awaiting the announcement with great anxiety.

Cured of Malaria.

From the Free Press, Harrisonburg, Va.

"Yes," said Mr. W. R. Bowman, of Harrisonburg, Va., in conversation with a reporter, "about two years ago I was so run down in health that I was compelled to resign a government position at Washington. I had no appetite, severe pains in the back, and was threatened with malaria."

"After returning home I purchased a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the result was like magic. Really, I was astonished at the great improvement in my health, and after taking some four or five boxes, I felt entirely cured. My normal appetite returned, and was relieved of the pain in my back, and the malarial symptoms had wholly disappeared. That was, as I said, about two years ago, and to-day I am a well man."

"I recommended the pills to some of my friends, who were great sufferers, and they also used the medicine with great benefit."

"You consider the pills a very great medicine, then, Mr. Bowman?" we queried.

"I do, indeed; I consider them a blessing to suffering humanity, and nothing is too good to say for them."

The foregoing is but one of the many cures that have been reported as following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Diseases which have heretofore been supposed to be incurable, have succumbed to this wonderful medicine as readily as the most trifling ailments. In many cases the reported cures have been so remarkable that leading newspapers have gone to work and investigated them. The only result, however, has been to find every detail of the cases correctly reported. Sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

There are about 150 cooking schools in Germany and Austria. No proprietor of a first-class hotel in those countries will engage a chef unless he has a diploma from one of the schools.

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Old Prices at present, and shall continue to do
so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

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The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and dose generally sufficient.

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